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New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The resignation of Sir Charles Tupper as Prime Minister of Canada has been accepted by the Governor-General. ---- The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston were reviewed by the Queen at Windsor. Leander won its heat with New-College at Henley; Dr. McDowell was defeated in his second heat for the Diamond Sculls.

DOMESTIC.-The Democratic National Convention in Chicago held two sessions; the gold delegates from Michigan were unseated after a bitter fight and scenes of great disorder by vote of 558 to 368; Senator White assumed the permanent chairmanship and delivered a brief speech; the platform is to be presented to the Convention to-day. - The National Republican Executive Committee will meet next Tuesday in Cleveland to make plans for the campaign. —— Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Education, is likely to be made president of the National Education Association. Charles S. Alden, of New-York, an artist, saved two women from drowning at Cottage

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A jealous Chicago man shot his rival at Broadway and Twentiethst., fired at the woman he loved and then committed suicide in Twentieth-st., near Sixth-ave., after being pursued by a crowd. —— The hearing of the charges against Police Commissioner Parker was closed before Mayor Strong. Thomas Butler won both of the professional races in the bicycle meeting at Waverly. Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Suisin, Farthing, Lambert, Intermission, Flying Squadron, Gold THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Rain, with southeasterly gales. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 69; average,

Buyers of The Tribune will confer a favor by reporting to the Business Office of this paper, 154 Nassau St., every case of failure of a train boy or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

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Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$2 per month or \$5.50 for three months, foreign postage prepaid. The address can be changed as often as desired.

The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular city and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one. for the expense of one.

Mayor Strong's explanation makes it plain, if it was not plain before, that there was no reason for the indignation manifested by the Naval Veterans because of the refusal of the city to make a contribution of \$500 toward the expenses of their meeting in this city. There was no discourtesy on the part of the Mayor when be stated that it was impossible to grant the est. The fact is that there is no fund from hich such an appropriation could be made ut the authority of the Legislature. Ad-Alman should have informed bimself ghly before bringing his accusation that the Mayor.

The delayed resignation of Sir Charles Tupper as Canadian Prime Minister has at last been handed in and accepted by the Governoradian Prime Minister has at last General. Virtually there has been a deadlock

tion of appointments, in which it is understood that Sir Charles has had the powerful backing of Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Aberdeen, however, has refused to yield, and it is believed that he has declined to sign a number of orders in council on which the retiring Premier had set his heart. The Governor-General has summoned Mr. Wilfred Laurier to form a Ministry, and the will of the people as expressed in the recent elections will soon be in full effect.

There is no question in the mind of Justice Lawrence as to the right of a tradesman to display his wares on the sidewalk. He says emphatically that no person has a right to obstruct the street and encumber it to the detriment of travel. The soundness of this principle will not be disputed, and Justice Lawrence runs small risk when he declares that if the Appellate Division says he is wrong he will not be slow to acknowledge his mistake. The case before him was an aggravated one, and a stern lesson was needed. The sidewalks of the city are intended for the free use of all the people. No one man enjoys the privilege of using them for the promotion of his private interests, except under circumstances that make such temporary use a necessity.

Mayor Wurster's best friends cannot but rejoice at his decision not to take an active part in politics during the remainder of his term. ne of them regret that he did not make such decision at the beginning of his official career. He is right in saying that his fellow-citizens do not wish their Mayor to dabble in politics either local or National. The office of Mayor is essentially a business office, and in a city like Brooklyn the Mayor who attends to his official business properly can have little time for other things. It has taken Mr. Wurster six months to find this out. He would have known it sooner had he been willing to accept the advice of his predecessor. We are glad that he realizes it now. By sticking to the good resolution he has formed Mayor Wurster will be able to fulfil the high hopes that were entertained when he was nominated and elected.

THE CONVENTION.

The silver horde has its majority of two thirds. For seven and a half hours the Chicago Convention waited in angry impatience, two hours more it heard flery speeches about the capture of Michigan delegates by office-holders under orders from the Administration, and then voted 558 for and 368 against the report seating four contestants, and under the unit rule turning over the twenty-eight votes of Michigan to the silver side. The gold Democrats have their second reason for bolting the Convention, but they wait for others. Probably they calculate that it will be impossible for the bare two-thirds of silver men to concentrate their entire number on any candidate, but before that difficulty can be reached the gold men must either go out on the adoption of a silver platform, or stay and vote without intending to support it. If the majority of any delegation goes out, others will stay, join the silver force, and cast the entire vote of the delegation. So the would-be bolters appear to be chained to their seats.

When the Michigan men are out, and the Anarchist platform has been adopted, as it doubtless will be, what then? With two-thirds, but barely, are the silver men any nearer their aim? Some of them are asking this with growing intensity of impatience. A rush might bring them all together and nominate Bland, but the Populists have served notice that they will not touch him, and there are strong silver delegations which seem determined to refuse. The only thing necessary to kill off any man at the top is to keep back a few of the 600 silver men in the hope that their candidate may then have a chance. The talk of various other candidates is blocked by the passionate determination of the "one suspender" crowd not to be tricked. Bland they know, and some other man might mean only a "Wall Street swindle." McLean has some who believe in him, especially remembering that he has money, but the "one sus-" crowd does not want a "bloated capitalist." The great Senatorial conspiracy works without ceasing to create a necessity for Teller, but were he nominated there would come the question how many Democratic votes he could poll. If the silver force could see a way to unite its two-thirds vote on anybody, with a decent chance of electing him, the Convention would not have been waiting and doing little yesterday. But when men get desperate they are apt to do the thing that best suits their temper, whether it offers any chance or not. If everything means ruin, the kind of ruin that embraces revenge will be sweet. In that temper this mob of Anarchists may at any time do almost anything, except the thing which would be honest and patriotic.

THE PLATFORM.

Another such platform as this of Chicago, as it was prepared by the committee, ready for presentation when the Convention adjourned, and is practically certain to be adopted to-day, has not been seen for many years. There is rea son to pray that such another may never be seen. Not because of its frankness, for that is its only merit. Other platforms have meant about as much and said next to nothing. But this one, crude, graceless and blunt, is plainly the work of men who mean to do all that they say, and whose fierce passions will rush them into doing even more if they ever can. It is the first duty of all men to take this platform at its word, to know that the vast power behind it is to the full as bad and as dangerous to the Nation's life and well-being as the threats which are put on paper, and that this deadly power must be met and crushed. No matter what candidate may be placed on such an avowal of belief and purpose, it would be but right to remember that those who pick him know best

how far they can make bim their tool. It was to be expected that the free coinage of silver would be demanded without reservation, qualification or condition, and the phrases used on that subject are very much of the furiously feeble order. They do not offer one rational argument for bimetallism, or for that separate action which the ablest and most earnest bimetallists in other lands believe would go far to prevent any step by the nations in that direction. Reckless assertions which have been many times disproved, crazy guesses which nobody has ever tried to uphold by serious argument, and the wild rant of men who have censed to respect either their own reasoning faculty or that of others, constitute this aston ishing deliverance. The manner of presenting this issue is even more significant than the fact that it is thrust upon us, for men who have their senses do not try to gain votes by putting

The declaration against sales of bonds through banking syndicates would mean something, if it did not come from men who, by refusing to permit adequate revenue to be raised or proper issues of bonds to be authorized, provided the only excuse for such operations. And this same Convention, as if to make more pointed and deadly its blow at the public credit, denounces any tariff except for revenue, and any attempt to restore the Protective tariff of 1890. In the same spirit of rant and random assertion that measure is accused of all the evils and crimes which have in fact followed the infamous "Bill of Sale," which was "packed with favors granted to monopolies," and the country is told that this measure of "perfidy and dishonor" must stand until "the money question is settled."

their case in the most offensive form.

between the two high officials over the ques- About that the twenty million wage-earners will have something to say. It was to be expected that the Anarchists in session at Chicago would demand an income tax, and this blunder also the platform embodies, with a threat that if the Democratic party gets control, the Supreme Court may be so reconstructed as to reverse its decision against the constitutionality of that measure.

The denunciation of Federal Interference for suppression of anarchy is the pet plank of the Illinois Governor who pardoned the Anarchists at Chicago. Because he would not suppress the revolution in his State, it shamed and maddened him that the President sent troops to re store order, and Altgeld's doctrine would leave at the mercy of riots and revolutions the peace ful citizens and the property of any State which should be cursed with such an Executive as the Democrat Altgeld or the Populist Waite. This is not the form of government which Washing ton helped to frame and establish, nor is it the kind of government which Americans of this century will tolerate. But the Anarchists' plat form would not have been complete and wellrounded without that ominous utterance.

DEMOCRACY ON DRESS PARADE.

Among the blind the one-eyed man is king That is a fitting rule. But what a spectacle is presented by a mob of blind men madly grop ing for the blindest of their number to make him ruler over those whose vision is unimpaired! That is the scene this week sees at Chicago. It may be that this convention fairly represents the Democratic party, though to say so is to utter an appalling indictment of that organization. To call it representative of the American people, or of a considerable proportion of them, is to utter a libel too gross for characterization. Never before outside of Bedlam was there a gathering so pervaded with all that is repugnant to the sentient mind. There are ancient hatreds, and time-worm prejudices and revamped calumnies. There are greed and covetousness and malice, and all the unclean passions that deform the human soul. There is, above all and underlying all and embracing all, an ignorance so dense that it seems flattery to call it brutish. Of such is the King-

dom of Democracy. Nor are the leaders unworthy of the multitude. There is a common phrase, "Presidential timber," used to describe those men who by general consent are reckoned at least worthy of consideration for the headship of the State But where, in this motley gathering, shall we find so much as a Presidential chip, or splinter, or grain of sawdust? Among those whose "booms" are most in evidence there is not one whom any self-respecting American citizen can seriously think of as President without a shudder of disgust. The two or three men of Democratic light and leading whose intellectual attainments and public services entitle them to general recognition are hopelessly out of the race. One, once distinguished as the Fool-Killer of his party, anticipated inexorable fate by declaring himself not a candidate. Another, endeared to his party by his expertness in manufacturing majorities for it, is deemed too wise and good to be even temporary chairman of the Convention, and is ignominiously turned down. The real leaders are a raving Anarchist and a coarse buffoon.

Who the Presidential candidate will be the god of misrule only knows. But who are they whose aspirations are most promising? Windy cranks, discredited "back numbers," parochial blatherskites, "calamity howlers from Wayback." There is not one whose name is familiar to the mass of his countrymen, unless as a byword of contempt. There is not one whose name, before the present pandemonium, had been heard a dozen times outside the United States. Compare this state of affairs with that of last month. There were several prominent candidates before the St. Louis Convention. There was not one of them who had not for years been regarded throughout the land as a proper candidate for the chair of Washington and Lincoln. There was not one who had not for years been known to the whole world as a representative American. That is the contrasexist to-day, and as they now appeal for the suffrages of the American people.

ALLIED TO ANARCHY.

The Democracy just now is afflicted with so many different kinds of lunacy that it is hardly possible to keep track of them all. When the financial question is brought so prominently forward by the wild rush of the free-silver men, attention is likely to be fixed on that feat ure of the Chicago performance, and some other parts of the Democratic policy equally dangerous to the country may be lost sight of. The platform perfected by the silver men on the Committee of Resolutions is more than a Pop ulist document. It is an Anarchist manifesto. Demagogues have come to the front before now in American politics, treason and repudiation have been eulogized for political purposes, but never before did one of the great political partles of the country become the avowed champion of the right of pillage, riot and train-wrecking. Altgeld may not be so much the dictator as was promised, but it is his spirit that has animated the Convention.

"We denounce the arbitrary interference by "Federal authorities in local affairs as a viola "tion of the Constitution of the United States "and a crime against free institutions." That is unmistakable in its meaning. It is the echo of Parsons, the bomb-thrower, and of Debs and local officials, like Altgeld, who will do all they ous and charitable. can to make rioting easy. This declaration may seem a comparatively harmless bit of demagogy, thrown in to catch the favor of a vicious class, whom politicians will persist in misnaming "the labor vote," forgetting that the true laboring man has nothing to fear from the laws of his country, and wants nothing so much as a chance to earn his bread in peace. The declaration is more than this, however and, though the question of honest money i one of the greatest moment, it is not more im portant than the question thus brought to the test. Everybody remembers what happened at Chicago two years ago, and the tension of feel ing among all law-abiding citizens, when for an instant there seemed to be doubt of the abil ity of the Nation to make its authority respect ed by its own people, and the feeling of relief which swept over the land when the authorities showed not only that they could maintain order and execute law, but would do it regard. less of the fumings of lawbreakers and their

sympathizers. Now in two short years comes one of the great parties-the party, in fact, which was in power when the authorities stood up so manfully against the mob-and it protests that the Federal Government has no right to maintain order, so long as weak or corrupt State officials are willing disorder should reign. The Democratic party is to be made the formal ally of Anarchy. It is to make a campaign, saying to the sympathizers with the Haymarket bomb-"Vote with us! Our Altgeld pardoned the Anarchists." To the friends of Debs "Vote with us! We deny the right of the Army "to suppress a rebellion undertaken in the name "of labor." To the men who wreck mail trains: "Vote with us! We say the Government must not protect life and property." And that is the applicable in the case of those companies which

party which dares ask law-abiding citizens to intrust it with power!

MR. PLATT AND HIS ORGAN. The Platt State Committee is evidently anx-

ious to be intrusted with the conduct of the McKinley campaign in this State. Hence the resolutions passed by that body on Tuesday in support of the National ticket. They were necessary. For this committee had circulated throughout the State, prior to the nomination, the most infamous libels upon Mr. McKinley, to the effect that "he has acted in every situaction not from settled principles and convictions, but in accordance with what he con-"sidered at the time to be popular," and that he would take office "mortgaged up to his eyes "with pledges that can never be performed and "expectations that can never be satisfied." These were Mr. Platt's utterances, circulated by the State Committee at the expense of the contributors to Republican campaign funds. They have not been recanted; they have not been explained. In view of them it was necessary that the committee should at least say that it was in favor of this candidate without principles and "mortgaged up to his eyes" before asking to be intrusted by that candidate's friends with the conduct of his campaign. The committee also called upon all Republicans to "act harmoniously." It left no doubt as to its idea of harmony; for it turned over with jeers and personal abuse the protest of representative Republicans in the thirty five Assembly districts of this city against the fraudulent primaries of the Lauterbach County Committee to Mr. Lauterbach himself. Upon the whole, it does not strike us that

these formal resolutions in support of the ticket and this significant invitation to harmonize quite answer the purpose. They come short.

Another phase of the situation is offered, however, in the fact that this committee is uncommonly active in the circulation of "plate matter." and has employed for that purpose an entirely new organ-to wit, "The New-York Sun." It may be an open question whether the acquisition of "The Sun" fully compensates for the loss of all the Republican newspapers in the metropolis and a great many more throughout the State, but it is a part of Mr. Platt's "diplomacy," and that with the State Committee answers all objections. The Tribune has already remarked upon the singular promptness with which Mr. Platt's bureau-in the pay of the State Committee-sent abroad one of "The Sun's" powerful editorials against McKinley on the very morning of its appearance in the columns of our esteemed contemporary. We had previously taken occasion to congratulate our contemporary upon its selection as Mr. Platt's personal organ, and the facilities it thereby obtained for gaining the earliest information as to the plans and purposes of the Republican party in advance of all Republican newspapers. And as it seemed to us that "The Sun" was doing Mr. Platt's work with more assiduity and less regard for consequences to the party than any Republican newspaper could, we were rather disposed to congratulate Mr. Platt. Unfortunately, our good-natured allusions to this newly established relationwhich, though they might have provoked a retort in kind, would certainly not have incited anger on the part of the Editor of "The Sun," now absent-were not received in a kindly spirit by the young gentleman whom he left in charge. The young gentleman lost both his temper and his head. We have no disposition to waste words upon that remarkable outbreak of passion, with which our readers are sufficiently acquainted, any more than to say that the Editor of The Tribune has been somewhat known to the public for many years. He does not force his personality upon the readers of The Tribune, as they very well know. He cheerfully abides their judgment. Meantime, in considering the course of "The Sun," much allowance must be made for youth, inexperience and a hasty temper.

All this, however, is by way of parenthesis, though not entirely irrelevant. The new situation in this State is this: The Republican State Committee has no longer any representative in between Republicanism and Democracy as they | what has been known as and is the Republican press of this city. "The Sun" is its, as it is Mr. Platt's, sole representative and organ. It is whispered that it will presently come out openly, as Mr. Platt has, for McKinley; and, as he has, without recanting or explaining previous hostile utterances. From present appearances at Chicago we do not see how it can well do otherwise. And The Tribune is not so narrow in its views but that it will cordially welcome its support for the Republican candidates. But it does not hesitate to say, in all frankness, that the Republican party of the State of New York cannot consent to put the conduct of its Presidential and State campaign in the hands of Mr. Platt or his State Committee with "The Sun" as their trusted exponent and organ. The State Committee is extremely active. Reference has been made above to one instance of its exceeding promptness in circulating anti-McKinley matter from "The Sun." There lies before us another indication of it in a circular reprint, distributed throughout the State, of the attack made by "The Sun" a few days ago upon the Editor of The Tribune, charging him with the murder of Horace Greeley. The Editor of The Tribune does not personally object to this special form of activity, but he is very decidedly of the opinion that it is not good politics to divert campaign funds to that particular use. And in that view of the case he does not hesttate to say that to intrust the management of the McKinley campaign to the present State Altgeld. It is the call to every criminal seeking | Committee would be simply suicidal folly. At seeking to despoil his neighbor, that, if he will | versatile contemporary, "The Sun," the assurvote the Democratic ticket, he may hope to ances of its most distinguished consideration. create disorder without fear of the Federal Gov- In whatever controversies may fall out during

A LESSON FROM PHILADELPHIA. New-York and Brooklyn, not to meution other cities, have some things to learn from Philadelphia, albeit the Quaker City has the reputation of being a slow-going town and not quite up to date. It is evident from some renarks printed in The Tribune last Sunday, however, that in respect of asphalt and brick pavements Philadelphia is able to give points to city officials in our more immediate vicinity. Over there a wonderful transformation has been wrought in the last two years, and throughout a large part of its territory Philadelphia is now thoroughly well paved. This resuit has been gained largely through the condition imposed on the surface railroad companies when they sought the privilege of adopt ing electricity as a motive power in the place of horses. Through somebody's foresight and sound judgment the companies were required to repaye all the streets used by them in such manner as the proper city authorities should direct. In this way more than 100 miles of asphalt paving has been provided without the outlay of a cent by the taxpayers, and in adbrick and asphalt on its own account.

No one can contrast the condition of things in Philadelphia with that in our own cities, notwithstanding the progress they are making in the right direction, without seeing that we are far in the rear of a city that is not supposed to be characterized by the spirit of progress. Thus far the trolley, which can be seen everywhere in Philadelphia, has, fortunately, not invaded Manhattan Island to a considerable extent, but the same principle would have been

have abandoned horses for the cable, and it might have been employed to the great advantage of our city in the case of the trolley roads on the north side of the Harlem. Think, too, of the change that might have been wrought in Brooklyn if every street in which a trolley road is operated had been finely paved at the expense of the companies. If they could afford to make this return for the privilege of using electricity in Philadelphia, they would have done it also in Brooklyn and other places. On the other hand, the privilege was conferred on the Brooklyn companies without requiring them to pay anything into the public treasury for it, although, under a law since passed, when a railroad street is repayed the company is required to pay one-fourth of the cost.

It may be too late here to take advantage of the Philadelphia lesson on a large scale, but the lesson is, assuredly, one not to be lost sight of. Most of our transportation companies have secured their franchises for nothing or for a ridiculously small sum, and they pay next to nothing into the city treasury. Why can they not be compelled to pave the streets which they use and keep them in good order? The next time they come before the city authorities asking for new privileges, let the privileges be granted on the Philadelphia basis, and the people will have an ocular demonstration that these corporations are doing something to make the city more attractive and more comfortable to get about in.

CANADIAN COURTESY.

Canada sends us a large number of her people, the inflow annually increasing, and they form a welcome addition to our population. They do not seem to find scope for all their energies at home, and they are not so well recomper ed there, so that their somewhat wholesale expatriation is not a thing to be wondered at. It is generally, too, but not always, the best class that comes hither, the most intelligent and ambitious, and after a short time most of them come round to the idea that it would be a good thing for Canada to join us altogether and share the advantage of union with the most prosperous and advancing Nation in the world.

On the other hand, we occasionally send a few of our people thither to correct the effects of Canadian mismanagement, as was recently done in the case of a leading Canadian railrond, to which we have supplied a competent director. He has surrounded himself with a staff of American assistants, equal to their duties as their predecessors do not seem to have been, and we are sorry to say that some of the Canadians exhibit jealousy toward their employment, and propose that a law should be enacted forbidding the importation of allens to be employed in such responsible work. This would be an extremely foolish notion, but a good many foolish notions, political and other, prevail there, though they are, happily, not shared by all, nor even by a majority, of the inhabitants, as the triumph of the Liberal party at the last election shows.

There is no lack of common-sense in the country, but it has not always been illustrated in its policy or its official class nor in all its newspapers, but there is no doubt that it is there and able to assert itself on occasion. It favors relations of sympathy and co-operation with the United States rather than fealousy of and hostility toward it, and it will in time favor a complete union with it. The country ought to welcome the experts whom we send her in her need instead of resenting their employment. If she possessed equally competent ones at home there would be no need of drawing upon us for them, but when she has done so she ought at least to give them a generous and ungrudging welcome.

"Democracy be damned," is the tart headline which the sound-money editor of that stanch Democratic paper, "The Chattanooga Times," puts over his story of the free-silver antics at Chicago. That fervent and pious hope is expressed too late. The transaction desired has

What does the Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, of Medicine Lodge, do with the silver, that has been struck down, when he gets it, as he does get it at the rate of \$200 per 10,000 spoken words? He cannot put it in a bank, of course for banks are the agents of the wicked money power. Stop! Can it be that the far-famed sockless one is a humbug and keeps the earnings of his perpetual-motion jaw in a sock? Horrible thought! Stop the wheels of the silver machine at Chicago; put the brakes on the Altgeld juggernaut; stick a tack in the tire of Governor Hogg's 16-to-1-geared gold and silver blcycle, while the Bland boomers investigate this rumor If Jerry proves to possess even one sock, shall of Lebanon? No! before the tried and true inentor of the "cornfield handshake" he shall be cast out from among the great unwashed and go down into ignominy with the possessors and wearers of a complete outfit of regulation cloth-

America is as proud of the Yale boys as if they had won. They take their defeat like true sportsmen, and do not whine about the tactics of their opponents.

Bland is in danger of losing the farmer vote; he must look out for the ubiquitous reporter and insist on revising his notes before allowing him to depart for the telegraph office. Think of this: "And the Sage of Lebanon took up his pruning knife and went out to prune his grapevines." Great Neah's awful ghost! A pruning knife in a chance for outrage, and every envious person the same time, The Tribune extends to its the vineyard in July! Bland knew better; it was the reporter who was ignorant. The Sage, of course, had no pruning knife in his hand; but with his thumb and forefinger he gently ernment, and will have to reckon only with the campaign, it will endeavor to be both courtethe grapes might better mature, and of the new growth, that the wood might harden before the frost comes. Perhaps he nipped off a few of the superabundant bunches that the rest might receive more nourishment. But a pruning knife! Never! We believe Mr. Bland to hold erroneous views on many subjects, but are ready to maintain that he will not risk his popularity in the great grape belt by hacking away among his vines in midsummer.

> What is the matter with Debs for Vice-President? He just fits the present principles of the Democracy.

> The German Tageblatt" thinks that the plutocrats and the practical politicians are bringing our country to ruin; to which it may be rejoined that the number of those having money has been greatly diminished during the Democratic Administration just closing, and that in the days which are upon us the practical politicians have been drummed to the rear in squadrons, mostly without their epaulets. We may be happy yet, and are by no means ruined nor likely to be.

sound-money Democrats for his speech accepting dition the city has put down a good deal of the nomination as did McKinley for his. The denunciation of the Republican ticket appears to have been exhausted before the nominations.

> Although the exports of Cuba are a good deal interfered with by the war, in fact almost extinguished, she still keeps up her imports in some lines, notably in cartridges, 50,000 of which have recently come in paying no duty, but promising usefulness to the island in other ways than those of revenue. There are, no doubt, a good many imports of the kind not registered. showing that, however dull business may be

here, it is quite brisk there, notwithstanding

So long as the stone which Washington stood on when he was inaugurated is to be kept under glass it would seem as if there were no necessity of stuffing cement into the holes made by the weather. Let the relic rest unspolled by restore

in these parts is ex-Corporation Counsel De Witt. of Brooklyn. He was elected a delegate to the wild and woolly Convention in Chicago, but has declined to attend it, fearing that if he did so his mind would be confused and his attention detracted from the business of forming a charter for the Greater New-York. We have always believed that Mr. De Witt had a pretty level head. His action in this matter proves it beyond a ner

"If the Convention will only remain in session for two days longer," said a well-known bear operator in Chicago Gas yesterday on the floor of the Stock Exchange, "I'll make a fortune?"

PERSONAL.

It was a rather good joke that the citizens of Fore Dodge played on "Jerry" Simpson on the Fourth of July. They engaged him to deliver an oration, and, knowing that he loved silver, they paid him his honorarium of \$250 in silver coin.

Besançon was the birthplace of Victor Hugo and Pasteur. And the Town Council recently had a warm debate over the question whether the town the Lycée, now named after the former, should be mamed the Lycée Pasteur instead. The advocates of the change declared that Pasteur had cured many people in the department, while Victor Hugo had never done anything for them. But a majority of the Council voted to retain the present name.

Dr. Peter Collier, who recently died at Ann An bor, Mich., was for many years recognized as one of the most eminent agricultural chemists in America. He was born in Chittenango, Madison County, N. Y., in 1835, and his early life was spont on a farm. He was graduated from Yale in 1861, after farm. He was graduated from Yale in 1881, after which he took a six years' course in the Shemeld Scientific School. He then became Professor of Chemistry in the University of Vernont, becoming later dean of the melical faculty in the same institution. In 1872 President Grant appointed him one of six commissioners to represent the United States at the world's exposition at Vienna. Next year he entered the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, where he remained until 1887, when he became director of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y. As an authority on all questions pertaining to agriculture, he was known all over the world.

Mrs. Mary Putnam Sharpe, of Pomfret, Conn., now eighty-four years of age, is the only surviving great-great-granddaughter of General Israel Putnam.

Mr. Elllott, the United States Consul at Mantie, the capital of the Philippine Islands, who is now in this country on a leave of absence, says: "There is no social life for an American in Maniia, although there is a very good English colony association, which makes life endurable. The chief diversion of the people is cock-fighting, and Sunday is the favorite day for indulging in that amusement."

Marvin Chapin, who founded the Massasoit House, of Springfield, Mass., celebrated his ninetieth birthday on Monday by giving a reception at his home in Springfield. He is in good health and attends personally to all his many business interests. "The British Medical Journal" says that M. Tony

Noël has just finished a statue of Pasteur, to be placed in the market-place of Alais, where the illustrious investigator made his researches in the diseases of silkworms. The statue is declared by diseases of silkworms. The statue is declared by the relatives and friends of M. Pasteur to be an excellent likeness, and artistically it is a very successful piece of work. Pasteur is represented erect, gazing fixedly at a sprig of mulberry covered with cocoons, which he holds in his left hand. At his feet is a young girl, in a graceful attitude, handing him other cocoons. Near at hand are a microscope and a box of scientific instruments. M. Berthelot, who, in company with M. Roux, carefully inspected the statue, is said to have exciaimed: "Je revols Pasteur tel qu'il était il-y-a vingt-cinq ans."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Even the cold Boston girl does a little scorchine now-a-days, when the police are not looking.

"This country," writes Mr. Casey to his cousin in Ireland, "is the greatest on earth. It is a country where the man who earns his own living is as good as any other man, and if he don't have to earn it he is a dom sight better."—(Indianapolis Journal. Gadzooks-Well, there are some Democrats who are

ready to stand up for the party's principles Zounds-Yes, but see how many Democrats an ready to lie down for the party's interests.

The Reward of Virtue.—Sunday-school Teacher-Now, Johnny, tell me why it is better to be good in this world than to be bad.

Johnny—'Cause then you don't have to hide under the cornerib when yer pa's out hollerin' fer you, and swearin' he'll break every blamed bone in yer body when he ketches you.—(Cleveland Leader.

phia's streets in the outlying residence portions of the city is how to keep down the growth of grass. "The Ledger," in speaking of Wildey-st., say that by fall its grass crop will be luxuriant.

"It is wonderfut," said young Mrs. Torkins, "to think of the progress the world has made." "Yes," replied her husband, "one can't help seeing evidences of progress everywhere. If you walk out on the streets you see electric cars and electric lights everywhere." "Yes, whenever I see an electric light! do feel so sorry for the poor Romans. How they ever managed to read anything by the light of those spluttery Roman candles is more than I can imagine."—(Washingten Star. Teacher (about to expatiate on the virtues of the

dog)-Now, children, can you tell me the animal which is capable of the greatest attachment to man? The brightest boy in the class-I know; the leech

SHE WAITS FOR ME. When, worn and tired with toll and care,
I homeward wheel my way;
A thought dispels my dark despair
And lights the homeward way;
A vision fair far up the street
With straining eyes I see—
I hurry then my love to meet—
I know she waits for me.

She waits for me, my love, my own,
She greets me with a smile.
I hear again her tender tone.
It shortens every mile.
She waits for me, because, you see,
Like lightning she can go—
At every turn she waits for me—
I ride so awful slow!
—(Cleveland Plain -(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The public school children have adopted the following State flowers for their respective common-wealths: Alabama, Nebraska and Oregon, the golden rod; Colorado, the columbine; Delaware, the peach blossom; Idaho, the syringa; Iowa and New-York, the rose: Maine, the pine cone and tassel; Minne-sota, the cyripodium or moccasin flower; Montana, the bitter root; North Dakota, the wild rose; Utah, the lego Ky, and Vermont, the red clover. In addi-tion, Rhode Island and Wisconsin have adopted a State tree, the maple having been selected by both.

"What do you want to haul me up for?" protested the cyclist who had been humping himself along the Boulevard. "Why didn't you grab some of those chaps that were scooting past me? They were going at the rate of twenty miles an hour."
"You were the only one I could catch," responded the perspiring policeman, gripping him tighter.—(Chicago Tribune. There occurred recently at Sarmato Placentino,

Socialist ceremony at the placing of a marble tablet upon the wall of the house which was in-habited by Felice Orsint, one of the first adepts of bemb-throwing. It will be remembered that on Jan-uary 18 1858, Orsini, assisted by Rudio, Gomez and Pierri, threw under the carriage of Napoleon III, in front of the Opera, three bombs, which caused the death of sixty-three persons and the wounding of ninety-three others. The murderers were guillo-tined, with the exception of Rudio. They pretended that their aim was to compel Napoleon to keep the oath he had formerly taken as a member of the secret society of the Carbonari to deliver Italy from the Austrian yoke. It was said, also, that the French Emperor went to see Orsini in his cell, and promised to fulfil his oath and thus escape the future venceance of the Carbonari. This report was due, probably, to the fact that in 1859, one year after Orsini's execution, the battle of Solferino was fought, and Italy became practically independent. The inscrip-tion upon the marble tablet says: "Felice Orsial spent a night in this house before going to the banks of the Seine to accomplish the terrible oath which led him to the scaffold, condemned by history, but sanctified by his patriotic love." It is surprising that King Humbert's Government should have permitte

The proposition has heretofore been advanced by the Rev. Rursell H. Conwell, paster at the Temple, Broad and Berks' sts., that the bleyele might as properly be used on Sunday, if used rightly, as any other vehicle, though he is unalterably opposed to the riding of wheels on the day of rest as a mean of recreation. Yesterday morning Pastor Conwell announced to his congregation that arrangements had been made which would enable worshippers who found it easer and more convenient to come to church on bicycles than in any other way, to do so. All such persons can hereafter ride their wheels to the Temple and have them checked in Temple College Gymnastum, next door, during the religious services.—(Philadelphia Record.)